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WORLD AFFAIRS

PROJECT ARGUS

U.S. A-Blasts in Space

Radiation Girdles Earth. The secret detonation of 3 small U.S. nuclear devices more than 300 miles above the South Atlantic in Aug.-Sept. 1958 was disclosed in the Mar. 19 edition of the N.Y. Times.*

The explosions created a doughnut-shaped shell of radiation that girdled the globe and provided experimental data on the earth's magnetic field.

The experiment, designated Project Argus, was carried out by 8 vessels of Navy Task Force 88, commanded by Rear Adm. Lloyd Montague Mustin. It was supervised by the Defense Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm.†

Disclosed by Times military correspondent Hanson W. Baldwin after he became certain that the USSR "knew of the theoretical effects" of such explosions,‡ the detonations were confirmed Mar. 19 by Asst. Defense Secy. Murray Snyder.

The nuclear devices, of 1½-kiloton magnitude, were launched via multistage X-17A solid-fueled rockets Aug. 27 & 30 and Sept. 6, 1958 from the deck of the missile-test ship Norton Sound§ in the South Atlantic near the Falkland Islands. The nuclear bursts took place in the ionosphere at an altitude of more than 300 miles. They released high-energy electrons that were trapped by the earth's magnetic field and created artificial auroras 8,000 miles apart in the North & South Atlantic when they "leaked" out at the North & South low points. The altitude of the electron shell ranged from a few hundred to 4,000 miles as the electrons forming it gradually moved eastward. It enveloped the entire globe within hours.

Results of the Argus detonations were monitored by radiation detection equipment in the Explorer IV earth satellite, launched July 26, 1958. The blasts had been pinpointed in space to create a radiation shell that would lie in the path of Explorer IV, which weaved back & forth through the expanding electron belt. A prospective 2d radiation-monitoring satellite, Explorer V, was launched Aug. 24, 1958 in coordination with Project Argus but failed to enter orbit. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 285B3, 244G2]

Project Argus apparently confirmed a theory advanced by Nicholas Constantine Christofilos, 42, Greek-educated scientist of the U. of California's Livermore Radiation Laboratory, that electrons released by a nuclear explosion in the ionosphere would be trapped by the earth's magnetic field & would spiral along the field's lines of magnetic force, arching into space between the northern & southern hemispheres and migrating eastward to form a radiation veil around the earth. Christofilos' theory antedated the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts by the U.S. Explorer I & III satellites in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 182E3]

Project Argus was believed to have tested these military applications of high-altitude nuclear detonations:

- Radio & Radar Interference—Previous high-altitude nuclear tests, conducted at Johnston I. in the Pacific during the U.S.' 1958 Pacific atomic test series, had indicated that such explosions created local magnetic disturbances & interrupted or hampered transmissions on certain radio & radar frequencies. Although data relating to Argus' military applications was not made public, it was expected to indicate whether high-altitude nuclear bursts could be used to blackout military radio communications & radar detection of incoming missiles.
- Nuclear Warhead Detonation—Project Argus was believed to have provided data on whether high-altitude nuclear bursts could be used to set up neutron shields that would detonate the nuclear warheads of incoming missiles before they reached their targets. Scientists were said to believe that missiles easily could be shielded to prevent triggering of their warheads before reaching the target.

Official Explanation. The Project Argus blasts were confirmed by Deputy Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles at a Washington press conference Mar. 19.

Quarles disclosed the dates the experiment had taken place and confirmed that it had been carried out substantially as reported by the Times. Quarles described the blasts as "very low yield atomic explosions." Although he refused to reveal much specific information on the explosions or their "substantial military applications," Quarles said "nothing we have learned" had changed "our concept of the missile defense system." "In other words," he said, "we are still on the Nike-Zeus development course."

Quarles' statement was taken to indicate that Argus findings had ruled out the possibility of using high-altitude nuclear explosions to form a neutron "umbrella" to detonate atomic warheads of enemy missiles.¶

Quarles, who made clear his opposition to the Times' disclosure of the Argus experiment, told newsmen that a full scientific report on it soon would be issued by the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Herbert F. York, director of Defense Research & Engineering, told the news conference that Project Argus had confirmed Christofilos' theory that electrons from high nuclear explosions would be trapped in the earth's magnetic field & form a shell of radiation about the globe.

Week in Headlines

International

British Prime Min. Macmillan in U.S., conferred with Eisenhower on Berlin & Germany, agreed on summit conference strategy.

Iraq ended its membership in Baghdad Pact; UAR Pres. Nasser charged that Iraq's Kassem regime blocked 1958 Arab attack on Israel by refusing to participate.

U.S. charged that Soviet trawlers had cut trans-Atlantic cables.

France announced that it would keep control of naval units formerly scheduled for NATO use in war.

Armed Tibetan revolt vs. Red China confirmed by India; Indian Prime Min. Nehru appealed to Red China to guarantee Dalai Lama's safety.

United States

3 300-mile-high atomic bursts in 1958 revealed, apparently provided data for anti-missile defense.

President urged end to requirement of "equal time" for all political candidates in radio-TV newscasts.

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*Early editions of some other newspapers apparently confused the South Atlantic detonations with 2 earlier high-altitude nuclear bursts over Johnston I. in the Pacific. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 261F1, 252D3]

†Project Argus planning & programming was carried out by scientists of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, headed by Roy W. Johnson, & of the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, under Paul D. Foote, assistant Defense Secretary for Research & Engineering. Dr. William J. Thaler of the Office of Naval Research was senior Navy scientist for the project, and Technical Dir. Frank H. Shelton of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project was operational chief of the project's scientific work.

‡2 Soviet scientists, Profs. I. S. Shklovsky & V. I. Krasovsky, reported in an article Mar. 8 in Izvestia that Soviet earth satellites had monitored belts of highly-charged particles at altitudes of 300 & 600 miles from the earth. The Soviet scientists expressed a strong suspicion that the lower zone had "an artificial origin" in U.S. high-altitude nuclear blasts.

§Commanded by Navy Capt. Arthur Gralla.

¶But Dr. James A. Van Allen of Iowa State University, director of U.S. satellite radiation experiments & the interpreter of the data that revealed the existence of the Van Allen radiation bands, told a California Inst. of Technology symposium Mar. 19 that, theoretically, if "enough" neutrons were released at high altitudes, they could set off a nuclear missile warhead.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

GERMANY

'Ike'-Macmillan Talks

Summit Strategy. British Prime Min. Macmillan & Pres. Eisenhower met Mar. 20-22 at the President's Camp David retreat near Thurmont, Md. and reportedly agreed on basic Western policies that might lead to East-West summit talks on Berlin & Germany.

Macmillan, who had stopped in Ottawa Mar. 18 to confer with Canadian Prime Min. Diefenbaker, arrived in Washington Mar. 19 and told newsmen he would seek with Mr. Eisenhower to formulate a Western policy that would combine "firmness & reasonableness" at expected high-level talks with Soviet leaders. Macmillan & Mr. Eisenhower, accompanied by British Foreign Secy. Lloyd met briefly with ailing State Secy. Dulles at Walter Reed Army Hospital Mar. 20 and then flew to Camp David by helicopter to begin secluded talks on Macmillan's recent Moscow visit & on policy in the German crisis.

The Camp David talks, in which Actg. State Secy. Herter, Deputy Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles, AEC Chrmn. John A. McCone & other British & U.S. leaders joined, reached early agreement on Western intentions to hold Berlin but revealed an apparent U.S.-British divergence on the need for a summit conference and on Western terms to be presented to the USSR if such a conference took place. The Macmillan-Eisenhower differences were made plain by conflicting reports on results of the Camp David talks by James C. Hagerty & Peter Hope, press officers for the White House & British Foreign Office, respectively.

British-inspired reports asserted Mar. 21 that Macmillan had persuaded Mr. Eisenhower that summit talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev were necessary because Khrushchev was prepared to negotiate Soviet differences with the West and was the only Soviet leader with the power to bind the USSR to an eventual agreement on Germany. The President was said to have agreed to participate in such talks this summer regardless of the outcome of an East-West foreign ministers' conference in May.

U.S. officials, however, insisted Mar. 23 that Mr. Eisenhower had agreed to enter a proposed summit meeting with Khrushchev only on condition that the prior foreign ministers' talks showed meaningful progress on Germany & other differences dividing East & West. Mr. Eisenhower was said to have expressed interest in Macmillan's proposals of a series of brief recurrent summit conferences in which East-West heads of government would meet to settle points of difference arising from continuing lower-level negotiations. He also was said to have agreed to let Polish & Czech Govt. heads act as observers but not participants in a summit meeting.

Other topics covered at Camp David:

- Berlin—Macmillan was said to have urged the negotiation of new Soviet guarantees for West Berlin, possibly under international supervision. Mr. Eisenhower reportedly insisted that the Western position in West Berlin was not negotiable.
- East Germany—Britain reportedly expressed willingness to permit East German control of communications to Berlin provided that the USSR gave firm guarantees of Allied rights of access to the city. The President was said to have rejected any move that would accord recognition to the East German regime.
- Troop "Freeze"—Macmillan was said to have won Mr. Eisenhower's qualified support for British proposals to "freeze" current Western & Soviet military strength in Central Europe. Mr. Eisenhower, however, was reported to have made clear the U.S.' rejection of "disengagement" proposals that would ban nuclear weapons or otherwise weaken NATO strength.
- Nuclear Test Curbs—Macmillan was said to have proposed easing Western demands for international inspection of any nuclear test ban treaty to meet Soviet refusal to give large numbers of foreigners access to the USSR. No decision was reported on his proposal to limit the number of foreign inspectors assigned to the USSR.

Mr. Eisenhower & Macmillan returned to Washington Mar. 22 for a 2d meeting with Dulles on the outcome of their 3 days of talks. Macmillan met with Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson & Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss Mar. 23 to discuss counter measures to the growing Soviet economic offensive and held a final informal meeting with Mr. Eisenhower at the White House later that day. Macmillan, in a statement issued before his departure for London Mar. 24, warned that "the next few months will be a testing period for the whole free world." He said "the free world has everything to gain from being ready to negotiate," but he warned that "we must also stand firmly on our rights & upon the positions which we have a duty to defend." [See pp. 81B1, 65C2]

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq Quits METO. The Iraqi Govt. formally withdrew Mar. 24 from membership in the Baghdad (METO) Pact. Notification of the break with the British-Pakistani-Turkish-Iranian defense alliance was given to the U.S. & British ambassadors in Baghdad. The Baghdad radio announced Mar. 24 that the withdrawal was "effective today" despite treaty provisions requiring 6 months' notification for renunciation. Iraq had not participated in the Baghdad Pact since the July 1958 overthrow of the Iraqi monarchy. [See pp. 74A2, 26D2]

Premier Kassem, who announced the METO renunciation publicly, told a group of Iraqi editors Mar. 24 that "we quit the Baghdad Pact in order not to provide pact members with a cause for interference in our internal affairs." He said Iraq's positive neutralist policies excluded membership in any "aggressive grouping."

Kassem also advised Iraqi newspapers to "forget Nasser" and halt their attacks on the UAR. He urged them not to "waste time replying to criticism from abroad which doesn't bother us at all." [See p. 82B1]

(The N.Y. Times said Mar. 23 that British Prime Min. Macmillan, in his U.S. talks with Pres. Eisenhower, had expressed British willingness to supply Iraq with Western arms to limit Iraqi dependence on the USSR.)

Nasser Vs. Iraq on Israel. UAR Pres. Nasser charged Mar. 22 that Iraq's revolutionary regime had refused to join the UAR in an attack against Israel in 1958.

Speaking on Damascus radio, Nasser said the UAR had "decided to enter a decisive battle against Israel if aggression continued" in the form of Israeli border raids. Nasser said the UAR had "asked Kassem, under the terms of our military agreement, to stand with us against Israel & send Iraqi army units, but Kassem refused." He said UAR leaders then knew "we would be alone if we entered a conflict with Israel." [See p. 82B1]

Khrushchev Vs. Nasser. Soviet Premier Khrushchev defended Soviet ties with Iraq Mar. 19 & described Nasser as "a rather hotheaded young man" who "took upon himself more than his stature permitted" in his recent attacks on communism & the Iraqi Govt. Khrushchev denied that he had interfered in UAR affairs by criticizing Nasser's suppression of UAR Communists. Khrushchev said he only "was defending the Communist faith to which I adhere."

Nasser told a Damascus crowd Mar. 20 that Khrushchev's "defense of the Communist minority in our country" was unacceptable "interference in our affairs." He denounced UAR Communists as foreign "agents" allied with Britain in opposition to Arab nationalism. Nasser warned the USSR Mar. 22 that with his "hot-headedness," the UAR would "win against the new agents of communism." [See p. 82D2]

Hussein Sees 'Ike.' King Hussein of Jordan arrived in San Francisco from Hawaii Mar. 2 & flew to Washington the next day for 5 days of aid talks with U.S. leaders. Hussein was lauded by Pres. Eisenhower at a White House luncheon Mar. 24 for his regime's courage "in the face of very great trials & pressures." [See p. 82G3]

Israel Vs. Cargo Seizures. Israeli Rep.-to-UN Eban protested to the Security Council Mar. 18 against UAR seizure of Israeli cargoes aboard neutral vessels using the Suez Canal. He said outbound Israeli cargoes of cement & potash had been impounded from the Liberian freighter Capetan Manolis Feb. 26 & the West German freighter Leglott Mar. 13. The UAR's Suez blockade of Israel previously had been applied only to Israeli flag ships or to Israeli "war contraband" on non-Israeli ships. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 210B3, 163A2, 154B3, 138D1]

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U.S. Charges Cables Cut. A U.S. note to the USSR charged Mar. 23 that there was "a strong presumption" that 5 trans-Atlantic submarine cables severed in February off Newfoundland had been cut by the Soviet fishing trawler Novorossisk.

Rejecting a Soviet protest Mar. 4 against a "provocative" search of the Novorossisk at sea by the U.S. radar picket ship Roy O. Hale, the U.S. note cited technical evidence to show that "a trawler had picked up" one of the cables & "had cut it to release the [trawler's] nets." The note demanded punishment of the Soviet crew. The Soviet protest had rejected the cable-cutting charges & had demanded that the U.S. "prevent further . . . unjustified actions" against Soviet vessels fishing "in waters of the open sea." [See p. 66A1]

The captains of 5 Soviet trawlers detained briefly in the Philippines charged Mar. 13 that U.S. Navy patrol planes had made "illegal & provocative" passes over their vessels in the Pacific. A statement published by the Russian Republic newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya charged that U.S. aircraft had shadowed the Soviet vessels during their return voyage to Vladivostok. [See p. 66C1]

Red Sub Menace Seen. Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, U.S. chief of naval operations, told the annual Navy League symposium on seapower Mar. 3 that Soviet submarine forces were "operating more & more in international waters . . . venturing farther to sea all the time." Burke said "the employment of submarines by an enemy need not necessarily be confined to a major war. A war of naval attrition . . . fought almost exclusively at sea could pose a very serious problem for the free world." He noted that such a war "would not necessarily require the use of nuclear weapons," but he warned that the growing use of missile-launching submarines "brings the problem right to our homeland."

Rear Adm. Charles E. Weakley, Pentagon anti-submarine expert, told the Washington meeting Mar. 3 that there had been "indications of underwater targets" within 500 miles of the U.S.' Atlantic coast but that these never had been "verified" as Soviet submarines. [See p. 55F1]

French Limit NATO Role. The NATO Permanent Council in Paris was informed by France Mar. 11 that French Mediterranean Fleet units earmarked for NATO use in war would remain under French control.

The French decision, made known in Paris dispatches Mar. 13, revoked a standing agreement to turn over ½ of the fleet for operation by the NATO Mediterranean Command on Malta in case of war. Remaining French Mediterranean Fleet units would be used, under French control, to insure north-south communications in the Mediterranean. The move was linked to French Pres. Charles de Gaulle's demand for increased French influence within NATO & for extension of the NATO defense area to North Africa.

Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO supreme commander, told newsmen in Paris Mar. 19 that the "withdrawal of such a small force" from NATO ranks did not signify "a breakup of the alliance." But he reminded NATO member states of the "clear necessity" for "subordinating our own individual wishes to the good of the community."

French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Com. Mar. 19 that the fleet decision had been made to insure communications between France & French forces fighting in Algeria and to aid the defense of African areas of the French Community. [See p. 23D2; Vol. XVIII, 415F1, 354B1]

(West Germany & 5 NATO powers reached agreement in Bonn Mar. 17 on a new treaty to govern the status of U.S., British, French, Belgian & Netherlands armed forces stationed in Germany. The new pact, superceding NATO status of forces agreements signed in 1952, would give German courts jurisdiction over offenses committed against German law by NATO personnel and would curtail financial, customs exemption & land use privileges enjoyed by military forces of the 5 nations.) [See Vol. XII, p. 165M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'Equal Time' Rule Opposed. Pres. Eisenhower directed Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Mar. 18 to check on whether "remedial legislation" or other steps were needed to end a "ridiculous" situation in which radio & TV stations were required to give "equal time" to all political candidates in news broadcasts.

His order stemmed from a 4-3 FCC ruling Feb. 19 that mayoral candidate Lar Daly must be granted equal time on Chicago TV stations because Democratic Mayor Richard J. Daley, running for reelection, had appeared in news broadcasts greeting Argentine Pres. Arturo Frondizi and opening the "March of Dimes" campaign. FCC Chrmn. John C. Doerfer, who had voted against giving Daly equal time, urged Mar. 17, at the annual convention in Chicago of the National Association of Broadcasters, that the equal-time clause (Section 315) of the Federal Communications Act be replaced with a rule allowing the FCC to differentiate between news & "political presentation" in such cases.

Hagerty said Mar. 18 that Mr. Eisenhower did not criticize the FCC for its ruling since the commission merely had interpreted a law that the FCC itself was seeking to have changed. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 358A2]

Trade. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 14 rejected a Tariff Commission recommendation that he raise the duties on imported cream of tartar & tartaric acid under the Tariff Act's "escape clause." He said these 2 chemicals accounted for less than 1% of the production of the Stauffer Chemical Co., which had requested the import curbs. Of 25 import curbs (including the tartar derivative proposals) recommended by the Tariff Commission so far, Mr. Eisenhower had rejected 17 and accepted 8. [See p. 75D2]

(Sir David Eccles, British Board of Trade president, charged at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London Mar. 11 that although the U.S. had doubled its imports & become Britain's biggest foreign market in the past 10 years, some recent U.S. actions—such as U.S. quotas on lead & zinc imports—were "reducing the sense of economic cooperation" between the U.S. & the British Commonwealth. He said U.S. wool tariffs* favored Japan at the expense of the UK because they "hit unfairly [at] high quality cloths, in which fashion counts a good deal," and "favor[ed] staple cloths, which can be stocked against the period when the lower duty quota is open." Conservative MP Geoffrey Hirst protested Mar. 12 that because of the U.S. import system, British wool exports to the U.S. in 1958 were £4¼ million [$11,900,000] below the level of 1956, when British exports of woolens & worsted yarns & fabrics to the U.S. totaled £26,271,842 [$73,561,157]. An American Chamber of Commerce report published in London Mar. 11 attributed the decline in U.S. imports of British woolens to the U.S. development of blends of wool & man-made fibers. The report said British exports to the U.S. were up 12% in 1958 and that autos had made the largest gain.) [See pp. 43D3-44C1, 68F1-A2]

*The U.S. levy was 25% on woolen imports up to 5% of domestic production, 45% on all woolen imports beyond this.

The President's Committee on World Economic Practices advised Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 2 to set up an "Office of Private Participation" in the State Department to encourage greater use of private business in countering the Soviet bloc's economic offensive. It urged consideration of non-strategic trade with Communist nations on the theory that "if additional consumption of consumer goods could be stimulated [behind the Iron Curtain]," this might "produce pressures . . . tending to divert [Soviet] resources from war potential to consumer goods." The committee said "Soviet bloc countries . . . underprice their competitors to any degree they consider useful to their aims" but that "not all Soviet bloc trade activities are inimical" to free world interests since some "may represent 'normal' international commercial transactions." The committee, headed by Harold Boeschenstein, included: Henry C. Alexander, J. P. Morgan & Co., chairman; S. C. Allyn, National Cash Register Co. chairman; S. D. Bechtel, Bechtel Corp. chairman; R. G. Follis, Standard Oil of California chairman; Eugene Holman, Standard Oil (N.J.) chairman; Philip D. Reed, General Electric finance chairman; Frank Stanton, CBS chairman; A. Thomas Tayler, International Packers, Ltd. chairman. [See pp. 83C-D3, 55B2]

Dulles' Job. Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee proposed

Mar. 8 that Pres. Eisenhower appoint State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter to succeed John Foster Dulles as State Secretary and that C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy State Undersecretary for Economic Affairs, replace Herter as undersecretary. "The wise thing . . . would be to use the men who are in the department" and who "know about all the policies & various states of negotiations," Fulbright said in a TV interview with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.).

Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) said Mar. 22 that Dulles "should not resign even if he is physically unable to attend the Big 4 foreign ministers' conference in May." Mansfield said: Dulles' "sound leadership, good advice & capable direction should be available, even though he is not physically present at the conference"; "because of his illness, Secy. Dulles has been relieved of the burden of day-by-day operations and has had more time to plan & to think"; the U.S.' "posture" in international affairs had been made "stronger than before" as a result of Mr. Eisenhower's personal participation in policy & frequent consultations with Dulles.

The State Dept. announced Mar. 18 that Dulles' cancer therapy had ended as scheduled Mar. 17 after 18 deep X-ray treatments & an injection of radioactive gold. [See p. 60F2-F3]

ICA Appointment. Pres. Eisenhower nominated ex-Amb.-to-Greece James W. Riddleberger to be International Cooperation Administration director Feb. 19. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate Mar. 9.

Chrmn. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had criticized the Eisenhower Administration before the Senate Feb. 9 for allegedly letting GOP National Chrmn. Meade Alcorn "veto" the nomination of Henry R. Labouisse to the ICA job solely because Labouisse was a Democrat. Labouisse, ex-director of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, had been proposed for the ICA job by C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy State Undersecretary for Economic Affairs. Fulbright's criticism was based on reports by E. W. Kenworthy in the N.Y. Times Feb. 7 & Joseph Alsop in the N.Y. Herald Tribune Feb. 9. According to the reports, Alcorn also had blocked retiring ICA Dir. James H. Smith Jr.'s nomination as Navy Secretary because Smith had refused to give ICA jobs to Republicans regardless of qualifications. [See p. 37E1]

Questioned about the reports, Mr. Eisenhower replied angrily at his press conference Feb. 10 that "no one has got a right to veto or attempt to veto any selection I may make for appointment" and that he did not think anybody would dare to try. He called it "undoubtedly true" that politics played a part in appointment but insisted that such considerations were "secondary" and that "the good of the government" came first.

Diplomatic Posts. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 10 nominated Ogden R. Reid, 33, a director (ex-president & ex-editor) of the N.Y. Herald Tribune, to be ambassador to Israel.

Chrmn. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after learning of Reid's pending nomination, had written State Secy. Dulles Feb. 9 to remind him that committee members had been "concerned for several years that some of our ambassadorial appointments have not been up to the standard that should be maintained if our interests abroad are to be fully promoted." He renewed the Apr. 3, 1957 appeal of Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.), ex-committee chairman, against handing out ambassadorships as political rewards. He suggested that, beginning with Reid's nomination, the committee be given "background information" — about such things as a candidate's language & administrative ability, "ability to make friends, the nature & depth of his interest in foreign affairs"—that the President & State Department presumably used before filling posts. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 116G1, 132G3-133A1]

The President Mar. 18 nominated ex-Amb.-to-Brazil Ellis O. Briggs to be ambassador to Greece and ex-Amb.-to-Cambodia Carl W. Strom to be ambassador to Bolivia.

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 26 nominated ex-Amb.-to-Italy Clare Boothe (Mrs. Henry Robinson) Luce, 55, to be ambassador to Brazil. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 243D3; XVII, 290F3, 261G2, 128E3, 120C2]

Phillip K. Crowe, 51, a special assistant to the State Secretary, was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 4 (confirmed by the Senate Feb. 16) to be ambassador to South Africa.

Other ambassadorial appointments confirmed by the Senate Feb. 16: Philip W. Bonsal to Cuba, Sheldon T. Mills to Jordan, William C. Trimble to Cambodia.

Other Job Shifts. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 23 accepted the resignation of Asst. Atty. Gen. D. Malcolm Anderson, 42, who had headed the government drive against major racketeers as chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers shifted Asst. Atty. Gen. Malcolm R. Wilkey the same day from the Office of Legal Counsel to the anti-rackets post.

Philip B. Taylor, 60, a Montclair, N.J. Republican & American Turbine Corp. engineer, was nominated by the President Mar. 9 to succeed Dudley C. Sharp as Assistant Air Force Secretary in charge of matériel.

Asst. Army Secy. Frank H. Higgins resigned Feb. 18. Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 19 nominated Deputy Asst. Army Secy. (for Logistics) Courtney Johnson to succeed Higgins, and the Senate confirmed the appointment Mar. 2.

Dr. Willard Frank Libby, 50, only scientist member of the Atomic Energy Commission, resigned Feb. 18, effective on the completion June 30 of 3 years of his 5-year term. Libby's appointment as a UCLA chemistry professor was announced Feb. 20. (Dickinson College's $1,000 Priestly Award was presented to Libby in Philadelphia Mar. 19 for scientific work benefiting mankind.)

The Senate Mar. 5 confirmed the appointment of Roger W. Jones, 51, as a Civil Service Commissioner. Jones was sworn in Mar. 9 and immediately designated by Pres. Eisenhower as CSC chairman.

The President Mar. 10 nominated George M. Johnson, 58, director of the Civil Rights Commission's office of laws, plans & research, to succeed the late J. Ernest Wilkins as a CRC member. Johnson, a Negro educator, was dean of the Howard University Law School in 1946-58.

Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 10 nominated Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. Cecil P. Milne to be an Assistant Navy Secy.

The President Mar. 5 nominated retired Vice Adm. Paul Frederick Foster, 70, Mar. 25, to be U.S. representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency. Foster was deputy general manager of the AEC.

Other Presidential appointments: Feb. 5—Vice Adm. Robert L. Dennison to be commander in chief of naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean with full admiral's rank (confirmed by the Senate Mar. 10). Feb. 12—Lt. Gen. Clyde D. Eddleman, 57, commander of the U.S. 7th Army in Germany, to be commander of all U.S. Army forces in Europe with full general's rank. Feb. 16—Lt. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson, commander of the Air Research & Development Center (Andrews Air Force Base, Md.), to be commander of the Air Matériel Command (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, O.) with full general's rank. Feb. 26—Henry J. Heinz 2d, 50, of Pittsburgh, Heinz Co. president, to be U.S. representative to the 14th session of the UN Economic & Social Council's Economic Commission for Europe. Feb. 28—As Science Advisory Committee members: Dr. Emanuel R. Piore, IBM research director, physicist & electronic engineer; Dr. Cyril S. Smith, University of Chicago metallurgy professor & member of the AEC's General Advisory Committee; Dr. Glen T. Seaborg, Nobel Prize-winner & University of California chemistry professor; Dr. Britton Chance, biophysicist & director of the University of Pennsylvania's Johnson Foundation; Dr. John Bardeen, University of Illinois physics & electrical engineering professor. Mar. 5—George Harold King Jr. to be a Federal Reserve governor. Mar. 7—Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming to be chairman of the Federal Council on Aging. Mar. 10—J. Allen Overton Jr. of Parkersburg, W.Va. (confirmed by the Senate Mar. 23) to succeed Edgar B. Brossard, 69 (retiring Apr. 30 as Tariff Commission chairman), as a Tariff Commission member. Mar. 18—Gen. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer, 59, Army vice chief of staff, to succeed Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as Army chief of staff on the latter's retirement June 30; Gen. Nathan F. Twining (renominated) to a 2d 2-year term as chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff on the conclusion Aug. 15 of his current term; Gen. Thomas D. White (renominated) to a 2d 2-year

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 21

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,422	*$20,448	*$22,541
Currency circulation	*$31,287	*$31,215	*$30,592
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$30,097	*$29,724	*$29,847
Agricultural loans§	*a$574	*$577	*$445
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,085,940,421	$12,108,160,007	$14,481,050,545
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	21,612,740	21,187,160	11,315,880
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	233.46	234.57	188.08
Bond sales (par value)	$36,557,500	$37,888,700	$20,676,620
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.90	88.15	89.06
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	161,703	158,651	96,357
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b7,127,270	7,212,920	6,256,985
Soft-coal output (tons)	c7,715,000	8,235,000	8,264,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b12,996	*12,945	*11,860
Carloadings (cars)	b595,302	595,930	539,127
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.44	$2.443/8	$2.681/4
Corn (bu.)	$1.517/8	$1.523/8	$1.53
Cotton (lb.)	$.3575	$.3565	$.3605
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$40.83	$41.17	$36.33
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.19	$6.13	$6.67
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d119.4	119.3	119.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b124	118	114
Failures (Mar. 12)‡	311	288	336

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 94 cities, Mar. 11 bMar. 14 cMar. 7 dMar. 17

Economic Statistics. The Commerce Dept. reported Mar. 23 that consumer expenditures had totaled a record $290 billion in 1958 and had risen to an annual rate of almost $300 billion in 1959's opening months. Personal incomes in 1958 were reported by the department Feb. 17 at a record total of $354.4 billion. The Agriculture Dept. reported Feb. 26 that net farm incomes had risen 21% above the 1957 total to an aggregate of $13.1 billion in 1958. The share per farm dweller had risen 10% to a record $1,068. Gross farm income for 1958 was up 10% to a record $38 billion. The gross national product declined from $440.3 billion in 1957 to $437.7 billion in 1958, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 19.

Among other recent government statistics:

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1958
Personal incomes (annual rate)	*$364,500	*$363,000	*$347,500
Wages & salaries	*$246,100	*$245,400	*$233,200
Manufacturing	*$81,100	*$80,800	*$75,400
Government	*$44,200	*$44,000	*$41,000
Farm (proprietors)	*$13,200	*$13,300	*$13,800
	Jan.	**Dec. 1958**	**Jan. 1958**
Farm cash receipts (total, including government payments)	*$2,909	*$3,087	*$2,753
Crops	*$1,344	*$1,516	*$1,171
Livestock & products	*$1,518	*$1,518	*$1,537
	Feb.	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1958**
Labor force (civilian)	*67.471	*67.43	*67.16
Employed	*62.722	*62.706	*61.988
Non-farm	*58.03	*58.013	*57.158
Manufacturing	*15.737	*15.676	*15.593
Unemployed	*4.749	*4.724	*5.173
Avg. weekly hrs. per mfg. worker	39.8	39.9	38.4
Avg. weekly pay per mfg. worker	$87.16	$87.38	$80.64

term as AF chief of staff on the conclusion June 30 of his current term; Adm. Arleigh A. Burke (renominated) to a 3d 2-year term as chief of naval operations on the conclusion Aug. 31 of his current term. Mar. 23—Robert E. Merriam, deputy assistant to the President, to be a member of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee.

Other Senate confirmations: Feb. 6—Dr. Herbert F. York as director of the Defense Department's Office of Defense Research Engineering. Mar. 10—Vice admiral's rank for Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover. Mar. 11—Lt. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada as Federal Aviation Agency administrator; Elmer F. Bennett of Greeley, Colo. as Interior Undersecretary.

Other resignations: Feb. 4—Paul W. McCracken as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers (to return to the University of Michigan School of Business Administration). Feb. 18—Dr. Frank J. Welch as a TVA director (to resume as dean & director of the University of Kentucky's Agriculture & Home Economics College). Mar. 14—Jerome D. Fenton, 50, NLRB general counsel.

Allen Wallis, dean of the University of Chicago's School of Business since 1956, was sworn in Mar. 18 as executive chief of a new Cabinet committee on price stability. [See p. 36G2]

PRICE STATISTICS

	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Jan. 1958
Consumer, all items*	123.8	123.7	†123.9	122.3
Apparel	106.7	107.5	107.7	106.9
Food	119.0	118.7	119.4	118.2
Housing	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.1
Rent	138.8	138.7	138.4	136.8
Medical care	147.6	147.3	147.0	141.7
Wholesale, all items*	119.5	119.2	119.2	118.9
Farm products	91.5	90.6	92.1	93.7
Processed foods	108.8	108.8	109.5	109.5
Non-food & non-farm items	127.5	127.2	126.8	126.1
Apparel	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4
Dollar's purchasing power* as measured by—				
Wholesale prices	83.7	83.9	83.9	84.1
Consumer prices	80.8	80.8	80.7	81.8
	Feb. 1959	**Jan. 1959**	**Dec. 1958**	**Feb. 1958**
Farm data§—				
Receipts, all items	243	244	244	246
Crops	218	215	213	219
Livestock & products	265	270	269	269
Paid by farmers¶	297	†298	295	291
Family living items	288	†288	287	286
Production items	267	†268	265	260
Parity ratio	82	82	83	85

*1947-49=100 §1910-14=100 †Record ¶All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wages

FOREIGN

Africa

Northern Rhodesia. Candidates of Prime Min. Welensky's United Federal Party won 13 of 22 elective seats on the 30-member Legislative Council Mar. 20 in Northern Rhodesia's first multi-racial elections. One seat was won by the rightwing Dominion Party, one by the Central Africa Party, a new group formed by Southern Rhodesia ex-Prime Min. R. S. Garfield Todd to favor racial partnership, & one by the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, the only African nationalist group still permitted to function in Northern Rhodesia.

An estimated 22,500 whites & 7,500 nonwhites participated in the balloting for 14 white & 8 nonwhite seats. 8 additional Legislative Council members were to be chosen by the British Colonial Office.

4 Africans were killed Mar. 16 when a nationalist band armed with clubs & spears attacked a white party led by District Comm. G. E. K. Walsh on Chilubi I. in Lake Bangweulu in Northern Rhodesia's Northern Province. The attack occurred when the whites landed on Chilubi to arrest local leaders of the outlawed Zambia African National Congress. The deaths were the first to be reported in current African unrest in Northern Rhodesia. Police used tear gas to disperse 200 crudely armed Africans Mar. 21 in Ngumbo, Luapula Province.

(Northern Rhodesian Territorial Reserve Army troops were demobilized Mar. 16 after 2 weeks of emergency duty.) [See pp. 85G1, 78B1]

Southern Rhodesia. Prime Min. Whitehead announced Mar. 23 the withdrawal of a preventive detention bill permitting detention of accused subversives for up to 5 years without trial. Whitehead conceded that public protests against the proposed law had "some substance."

Nyasaland. One African was killed by security forces Mar. 17. This brought to 44 the official African death toll in current Nyasaland unrest. 167 non-whites were arrested in Central Province disturbances Mar. 22. [See p. 85C1]

The Earl of Perth, British State Minister for Colonial Affairs, ended a 5-day investigation of unrest in the Central African Federation Mar. 17 and told newsmen that "security forces have the situation under control" in Nyasaland.

A British Colonial Office White Paper published in London Mar. 23 contained charges by Gov. Robert P. Armitage that African National Congress leaders had plotted an "R Day" massacre of Britons, Europeans & Asians in Nyasaland. Armitage said the uprising had been plotted by 140 delegates to a secret African National Congress meeting Jan. 25. He charged that congress leaders H. B. Chipembere, D. K. Chisiza, Mrs. Rose Chibambo & W. Kanyama Chiume had been appointed to fix "R Day" & plan the massacre. [See pp. 85E1, 77F3-78A1, 63B2]

Kenya. Tom Mboya, Kenya Labor Fed. leader, was reelected Mar. 14 as president of the Nairobi People's Convention Party. [See pp. 85F1, 78C1]

Kenya police officials conceded Mar. 23 that 11 Mau Mau rebels held in the Hola detention camp had died from beatings & ill treatment.

Uganda. The Buganda Parlt. Mar. 16 banned Prince Henry Harold Ki-

mera, 31, brother of King Mutesa II, the kabaka of Buganda, from any rights to the Buganda throne because he had married a white Englishwoman, Carol Ann Whitney, 17. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 123F1]

Tibet

Rebellion Vs. Reds. Reports of an armed Tibetan revolt against occupying Communist Chinese forces were confirmed Mar. 20 by the Indian External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi.

Fighting was said to have begun Mar. 13 when Chinese troops fired on crowds demonstrating in Lhasa to affirm their loyalty to the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual ruler. The demonstrations reportedly had begun Mar. 11 to protest Communist Chinese orders to the Dalai Lama to report unescorted to the Lhasa hq. of Gen. Chang Ching, Red Chinese envoy in Tibet. Marchers, who reportedly called for "an independent nation" & affirmed that "we owe allegiance only to the Dalai Lama," were said to have persuaded him to refuse the Chinese summons lest he be kidnaped.

The Lhasa rebels, armed with seized Red Chinese weapons, were said to have joined with Khamba tribesmen, who were reported to have started a guerrilla revolt against Communist rule in eastern Tibet in Aug. 1958. Khambas were said to have entered Lhasa recently from bases in southeast Tibet, on the Brahmaputra River. Heavy fighting was said to have taken place near the Indian Consulate General Mar. 20-21, but the Lhasa fighting reportedly had ebbed by Mar. 23.

(The only communications link between Lhasa & the non-Communist world was a radio transmitter in the Indian Consulate. Lhasa radio broadcasts were halted Mar. 20.)

Nehru Asks Lama's Safety. Prime Min. Nehru appealed to Communist China Mar. 23 to assure the safety of the Dalai Lama, who, he said, was "held in high veneration by our people."

Addressing Parliament in New Delhi, Nehru said India had "no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of China," but he cited "the long tradition of cultural & religious" ties between India & Tibet to make clear his concern for the future of Tibet. Nehru said the Indian consul had been asked by a Lhasa delegation to witness the presentation of their demands to Communist Chinese officials but had refused to do so. Nehru reported that the Lhasa fighting had "quieted down." [See p. 5B3, G3; Vol. XVIII, 271D2, 215A2, 141F3]

●

Algeria. The first mass surrender of rebel troops since the beginning of the Algerian rebellion was reported Mar. 21 by French Army hq. in Algiers. 200 to 300 rebels of a National Liberation Front battalion were said to have surrendered with their officers & weapons after crossing from Tunisia with orders to attack the Morice Line electrified fence on the Algerian-Tunisian frontier. Algiers dispatches reported Mar. 22 that the rebel unit, 156 men commanded by Ali Hambli, had split with the NLF leadership and had reached Algeria after a running battle with other rebel forces. [See p. 78F2]

French Premier Debré arrived in Constantine Mar. 22 for a 3-day visit to eastern Algeria and gave European settlers a "solemn affirmation" that there never would be "a separation of France & Algeria." Debré had told a French radio-TV audience Mar. 21 that he would renew de Gaulle's offer of cease-fire talks with rebels during his trip. [See p. 44C-D2]

Premier Abbas of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. arrived in Tunis Mar. 21, reportedly to complete the transfer of rebel headquarters from Cairo. [See p. 78G3]

Belgium. The ECSC Ministerial Council approved plans for unemployment pay to Belgian miners Mar. 23 but deferred a decision on whether to impose coal import restrictions on ECSC member states. [See p. 53F2]

Britain. Conservatives retained 2 House of Commons seats despite reduced majorities in 2 by-elections held Mar. 19. Stanley McMaster defeated Laborite James Gardner in Belfast East, and Anthony Courtney defeated Laborite Merlyn Rees in East Harrow. [See p. 38F2]

Britain's repayment of $200 million of $561 million in funds drawn from the Intl. Monetary Fund in Dec. 1956 was announced Mar. 19 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Derick Heathcoat Amory. [See p. 53G2; Vol. XVI, 410E2]

Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Pike, 52, RAF Fighter Command chief, was appointed Mar. 22 to succeed Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle as Chief of the Air Staff effective Jan. 1, 1960. Air Vice Marshal H. D. Macgregor was named to succeed Pike as Fighter Command head on Aug. 1. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 430B1]

Atomic Energy Authority organization changes & appointments, announced Mar. 20 (effective July 1): Sir William Cook, to head a new AEA development & engineering group; Sir Leonard Owen, to head a new AEA production group; Sir William Penney, as AEA research group head. [See p. 30A2]

Canada. Charles Edward Rivett-Carnac, 57, on leave since Jan. 1 as Royal Canadian Mounted Police deputy commissioner, was appointed Mar. 23 to succeed Leonard H. Nicholson as RCMP commissioner.

Nfld. Premier Smallwood announced Mar. 16 that Newfoundland would sue the Canadian federal government for breach of contract for its refusal to send RCMP reinforcements to prevent violence in the Newfoundland logging strike. (Offices of the striking Intl. Woodworkers of America in Bishops Falls, Nfld. were wrecked Mar. 18 by unidentified men.) [See p. 65D3]

St. Lawrence Seaway toll rates were announced Mar. 12 by the U.S. & Canadian Govts., to take effect Apr. 1.

Cyprus. Col. Grivas left Cyprus Mar. 17 & flew to Athens to enter exile imposed on him by the British amnesty for Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorists. Grivas had told newsmen before leaving Nicosia that he still was "fanatically pro-British" but that it was up to Britain "to rebuild this friendship." He was promoted to lieutenant general in the Greek Army Mar. 18 by unanimous vote of the Greek Parlt. [See p. 86C1]

The British-Greek-Turkish agreement on establishing an independent Cyprus was approved Mar. 19 by the British Parlt. without a formal vote. [See p. 78D2]

France. 5,000 Communists fought with police in Le Havre Mar. 17 after Robert Mongguillon, Socialist, defeated incumbent René Cance, Communist, for the Le Havre mayoralty by a 19-18 vote of the municipal council. Dr. Pierre Devraigne, a Gaullist, was elected Mar. 23 as president of the Paris municipal council. [See p. 79B1, G3]

The Union of Democratic Forces, a non-Communist opposition group formed in July 1958 by ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France, organized Mar. 17 as a political party dedicated to a negotiated peace in Algeria & establishment of a "new democracy" in France. [See p. 45E1; Vol. XVIII, 261F1]

French Community. The Progressive Senegalese Union, headed by Leopold Senghor, a former French cabinet minister, was reported to have won all 80 seats in the Senegal Republic legislature in elections held Mar. 23. [See p. 39E1]

Hungary. Ferenc Bessenyei, leading Hungarian actor who joined the 1956 revolt, recanted his stand & declared his allegiance to the Hungarian Govt. in a statement to Budapest newspapers Mar. 22. [See p. 70D1]

India. An aid agreement signed Mar. 18 in New Delhi by U.S. Amb. Ellsworth Bunker & N. C. Sen Gupta of the Indian Finance Ministry provided for the loan to India of $200 million earned from the sale of U.S. farm surpluses. The loan & a rupee grant worth $12 million were to be used to finance 14 river development & irrigation projects. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 334D3]

Indonesia. Daud Beureueh, leader since 1953 of the Achin Moslem revolt in northern Sumatra, was reported Mar. 18 to have been ousted in a bloodless coup carried out Mar. 15 by Hasan Saleh, his chief of staff. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 89C3]

The U.S. agreed Mar. 18 to lend Indonesia the rupiah equivalent of $70,800,000 earned from U.S. farm surplus sales to Indonesia. [See p. 45G2]

Ireland. Pres. O'Kelley was welcomed in New York with a tickertape parade Mar. 21 before leaving on a tour of the U.S. [See p. 86F2]

Israel. Vienna dispatches confirmed Mar. 20 that the emigration of Rumanian Jews had been halted Mar. 9. [See p. 86G2]

An Israeli-West German agreement, signed Mar. 12 under their Jewish reparations treaty, provided for the delivery to Israel of $59 million worth of West German industrial goods in 1959-60. [See p. 5D2]

Korea. In a revision of Pres. Rhee's cabinet Mar. 20, Finance Min. Kim

Hyun Chul was replaced by Song In Sang, Shin Hyok Hwack succeeded Song as reconstruction minister, Lee Keun Jik replaced Chung Jai Sul as agriculture minister, and Home Affairs Min. Kim Il Hwan & Transportation Min. Choi In Kyu exchanged posts. [See p. 70D3]

Libya. The Libyan Embassy in Washington asserted Mar. 20 that the Tripolitanian Provincial Govt. had assumed charge of the province's Jewish community to facilitate the drafting of a new law on Jewish organizations to replace the one imposed by Fascist Italy. [See p. 45F3]

Maldives. A British food relief ship was dispatched Mar. 17 to famine-stricken southern atolls of the Maldive Is. where a rebel United Suvadiva Govt. had been established. The Maldive Govt. denounced the British action as interference in the islands' affairs and broke off negotiations Mar. 17 on establishing an RAF base on Gan I. [See p. 86D3]

Nationalist China. The deaths of 3 Quemoy garrison deputy commanders in a Communist bombardment Aug. 23, 1958 were announced by the Nationalist Defense Ministry Mar. 20. Those reported killed: Gen. Chao Chia-hsiang, ex-Army chief of staff for Taiwan, Gen. Chi Hsin-wen, who fought the Japanese at the Marco Polo bridge near Peiping in 1937; Gen. Chang Chieh, ex-Air Force commander for the Shanghai area. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423D3]

Nepal. The USSR agreed Mar. 24 to provide 35 million rubles ($8¾ million at official rates) in new economic aid for Nepal. [See p. 54E3]

Poland. CP First Secy. Gomulka strengthened his control of the Polish Communist Party Mar. 19 with the promotion of 3 close aides to the CP Politburo & dismissal of 18 opponents, principally Stalinists, from the 75-member Central Committee.

The Gomulka move, approved Mar. 19 by the final session of the 3d CP Congress in Warsaw, enlarged the Politburo from 9 to 12 members with the addition of Marian Spichalski, Zenon Kliszko & Edward Gierek. 14 of the 18 ousted Central Committee members were adherents of the pro-Soviet Natolin Group, which opposed Gomulka during the Oct. 1956 upheaval against Soviet rule. They included Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia Kazimierz Mijal, ex-Security Vice Min. Waclaw Lewikowski & Franciszek Jozwiak, former Politburo member for police. [See p. 87B1]

Portugal. Popular election of the Portuguese president was ended Mar. 20 by a law creating a special electoral college of National Assembly members & other political leaders to choose the president. [See p. 14E3; Vol. XVIII, 270F1]

Red China. The Hong Kong newspaper Ta Kung Pao reported Mar. 24 that Pres. Mao Tse-tung had swum the Yellow River near Wuhan 7 times Sept. 10-16, 1958, presumably to answer doubts about his health. [See Vol. XVII, p. 275C1]

A UN Secretariat report disclosed Mar. 19 that Britain had begun a $425 million (Hong Kong) program to develop the 359-sq.-mi. New Territories area adjacent to Hong Kong on the Chinese mainland. Population of the entire Hong Kong colony (391 sq. mi.) was said to have increased from 600,000 in Aug. 1945 to 2,667,000 at the end of 1957, largely due to the influx of Chinese refugees.

Soviet Union. Deputy Premier Joseph J. Kuzmin was dismissed Mar. 20 as chairman of the USSR's State Planning Commission & shorn of his deputy premiership. He was replaced as chief Soviet planner by Deputy Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin, 55, State Planning Commission deputy chairman & First Deputy Premier Mikoyan's chief aide on consumer goods production. Kuzmin, 55, credited with carrying out Premier Khrushchev's plans for decentralization of Soviet industry, was named chairman of a new State Science-Economic Council established Feb. 28 to coordinate all Soviet scientific research with development planning. He retained cabinet ministers' rank. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 341G2, 105D1, F1]

Soviet scientists' discovery of evidence that a continental land mass existed beneath a large section of the Antarctic ice shelf was disclosed at a Washington news conference Mar. 23 by Morton J. Rubin, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist, who had spent 15 mos. at Soviet Antarctic bases. He said Soviet research showed there was "definitely a continent" in the area of the USSR's Pionerskaya base camp in Antarctica. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 180A3, 145G2]

Switzerland. The Intl. Court of Justice at The Hague rejected Mar. 21 a Swiss demand that the court compel the U.S. to release $200 million worth of Gen. Aniline & Film Corp. stock or submit the case to arbitration. The stock, claimed by Switzerland's Interhandel Corp., was seized by the U.S. in 1942 on grounds that Interhandel then was controlled by I. G. Farben & Co. of Germany. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 370A3]

Yugoslavia. An official review of the Yugoslav economy, reported Mar. 11 by the N.Y. Times, claimed that Yugoslav industrial production had risen by 11% in 1958 but conceded that farm output had fallen by 20% due to severe drought. Yugoslav exports were reported to total $441 million (up $46 million) during 1958, and imports, exclusive of $78 million in U.S. farm surpluses, $661 million. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 411G1]

Yugoslav Min.-to-Albania Arso Milatovic formally was recalled from Tirana Mar. 14. [See p. 79E3; Vol. XVIII, 83G3]

LATIN AMERICA

El Salvador. Pres. José Maria Lemus, 47, concluded a 3-day state visit to Washington Mar. 13 after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower on economic problems. In a joint statement Mar. 13, the 2 presidents agreed on the desirability of setting up "an economically sound system for the integration of the economies of the Central American republics and for a common market."

The International Bank for Reconstruction & Development Feb. 20 extended a $3 million loan to the Comision Ejecutiva Hidroelctrica del Rio Lempa (CEL), a semi-autonomous government agency, to expand a 45,000-kw. plant on the Rio Lempa. The loan was for 25 years at 5¾%. CEL provided 75% of El Salvador's electric power capacity. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 319A1]

Haiti. Famine in usually prosperous northwest mountain farm areas due to a 13-mo. drought was affecting 45,000 persons and had caused 200 deaths, it was estimated Mar. 13. Pres. Duvalier appealed Mar. 18 for emergency food from the U.S.

Richard Davies, executive director of Klein & Saks, economic advisers to Haiti, reported in New York Feb. 26 that the U.S. State Dept. & ICA had agreed to give Haiti $3½ million immediately & $2½ million between June 30 & Sept. 30 (depending on U.S. Congressional appropriations) to help end budgetary & foreign exchange crises. In a radio address Mar. 7 from Cap-Haitien, Duvalier said U.S. financial & technical aid would total $20,230,000.

In Havana, a Committee for the Liberation of Haiti called Feb. 28 on "all revolutionary sectors & the citizenry in general to overthrow the Haitian Govt." A Haitian Revolutionary Front, headed by ex-Sen. Louis Déjoie and including ex-Finance Min. Clément Jumelle & ex-Provisional Pres. Daniel Fignole, had been formed in Havana to lead an invasion of Haiti. [See p. 40C2]

OBITUARIES

Edwin Balmer, 75, novelist (25 novels, including "When Worlds Collide" in collaboration with Philip Wylie, "In His Hands"), Redbook magazine editor 1927-49, assoc. pblshr. 1949-53; Mar. 21 in N. Tarrytown, N.Y.

Dr. Leonard Blumgart, 78, N.Y. Psychoanalytic Soc. pres. 1924-45, ex-attending analyst Columbia U. Psychoanalytic Clinic for Training & Research; Mar. 20 in New York.

Dr. Leopold Casper, 99, German-born urologist, urology prof. at U. of Berlin before fleeing Nazis in 1938; Mar. 16 in New York.

Dr. B(ernice) L(ee) Dodds, 56, dean U. of Ill. College of Education since 1953, Education Dept. head Purdue U. 1940-53; Mar. 23 in Urbana, Ill.

Howard John Ehmke, 64, ex-Philadelphia Athletics pitcher who set 1929 World Series record in 1929 by striking out 13 Chicago Cubs batters; Mar. 17 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Lewis B. Franklin, 80, treasurer Natl. Council of Protestant Episcopal Church 1920-48, ex-banker; Mar. 21 in Stamford, Conn.

Kenneth Franzheim, 68, Houston architect, designer of airports in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cleveland, ex-pres. Amer. Inst. of Architects; Mar. 13 in Mexico City.

Rev. Robert B. Giffen, 51, dir. Chatham-Savannah Mental Health Assn., ex-Princeton U. pastor; killed Mar. 7

in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. when struck by a car.

Otis Ferguson Glenn, 79, attorney, U.S. Sen. (R., Ill.) 1928-32; Mar. 11 in Portage Point, Mich.

Muriel McCormick (Mrs. Elisha Dyer) Hubbard, 56, philanthropist, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller & Cyrus Hall McCormick; Mar. 18 in New Haven, Conn. of heart ailment.

Olga Leonardovna Knipper-Chekhova, 88, Russian actress, widow of playwright Anton Chekhov: Mar. 22 in Moscow.

Dr. Ernst Knoch, 83, German-born opera conductor, voice coach; Mar. 20 in New York.

Paul Weeks Litchfield, 83, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. pres. 1926-40, chrmn. 1930-58; Mar. 18 in Phoenix, Ariz.

John Lodwick, 43, British adventure novelist ("Running to Paradise"); Mar. 18 in Barcelona of Mar. 11 auto accident injuries.

John Turner MacGregor-Morris, 86, co-developer with A. F. Sykes of directional hydrophone, underwater listening device which detected World War I German U-boats; Mar. 18 in London.

Dr. Donald Harvard Morrison, 44, provost at Dartmouth College since 1955, faculty dean 1947-55; Mar. 17 in Princeton, N.J. of heart attack.

Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, 73, head of Sudan's Ansar sect, leader of Umma Party (opposed to union with Egypt); Mar. 24 in Khartoum.

Grace Gallatin Thompson Seton, 83, author, lecturer, explorer, co-founder of Camp Fire Girls in 1910, mother of novelist Anya Seton; Mar. 19 in Palm Beach, Fla.

William A. Tobler, 74, ex-pres. Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Mar. 24 in New Haven, Conn.

Col. Farrant L. Turner, 63, Hawaiian-born organizer & commander of Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion (fought in World War II Italian campaign), Hawaiian Territorial Secy. 1953-58; Mar. 19 in Honolulu of heart ailment.

Dr. George Wilson, 70, ex-clinical neurology prof. at U. of Pa. Medical School, Amer. Neurological Soc. pres. 1958; Mar. 23 in Penn Valley, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Contest Fraud Ring. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover announced Mar. 23 that the FBI had smashed a 14-member U.S.-Canadian ring that allegedly had won $45,000 by getting advance answers to word puzzle contests in 8 U.S. newspapers. All 12 Americans involved were arrested, and fraud charges were filed in Canada against 2 Canadians, Joseph Dyson, 30, of London, Ont. & George G. Dingman Jr., 34, of Port Stanley, Ont., alleged leaders of the ring. The FBI said they had obtained answers in advance by subscribing to the puzzle feature services of the Superior Features Syndicate and General Features Syndicate of New York through a nonexistent newspaper company. The papers allegedly defrauded: Chicago American, Portland (Ore.) Journal, Portland Oregonian, Philadelphia Bulletin, Milwaukee Sentinal, Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal.

Fireworks factory explosion Mar. 18 at Belford Roxo, near Rio de Janeiro, killed 13 persons. [See p. 80D3]

Gas explosion in a coal mine in the Cumberland Mtns. near Robbins, Tenn. Mar. 23 killed 9 miners. [See p. 56E2]

Neil Moss, 20, Oxford U. student, died Mar. 24 after being trapped since Mar. 22 in an underground tunnel in Peak Cavern, near Castleton, Derbyshire, England. Moss had gone into the cave with a British Speleological Assn. group and had become wedged upright in a 2-ft.-wide fissure. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420E1]

Princess Suga, 20, youngest daughter of Emperor Hirohito of Japan, was betrothed to Hisanga Shimazu, 25, a cousin of Empress Nagako & an employe of the Japan Export-Import Bank, it was announced Mar. 19. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 396B3]

John Joseph Frank, 41, Washington lawyer & ex-FBI agent, withdrew his not-guilty plea in Federal District Court in Washington Mar. 12 to charges that he had acted as an agent of the Dominican Republic without registering with the Justice Department. He was permitted to change his plea to nolo contendre on condition that he register, and he was fined $500 Mar. 20. Indicted by a grand jury investigating the disappearance of Dr. Jesus Maria de Galindez, Frank had been convicted in Dec. 1957, but his conviction had been reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Oct. 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 344E3]

Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky's admission to the U.S. from Munich Feb. 4, under a permanent visa, was protested by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) Mar. 15 at a N.Y. meeting of American Jewish Congress leaders. Durcansky's admission was protested also by the Council of Free Czechoslovakia (hq. in Washington). Durcansky, foreign minister in the Nazi puppet Republic of Slovakia 1939-40, had been sentenced to death in absentia as a war criminal by Czech courts in 1947. It had been alleged at the Nuremberg trials, Celler charged, that Durcansky had helped send 68,000 Slovak Jews to concentration camps. Durcansky, chairman of the Council of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (hq. in Munich), addressed a 20th anniversary celebration of Slovak independence held by the Slovak League of America in New York Mar. 15. He admitted collaborating with the Nazi regime but denied he had been pro-Nazi. He cited documents describing him as anti-Nazi & pro-Jewish. [See Vol. VI, p. 392K]

Counterfeiting ring, believed to have printed more than $1 million in false $100 bills, was broken up Mar. 4 with the arrest of alleged ringleaders Alphonso Amabile, 40, & William Rabiola, 39, the U.S. Secret Service announced in Chicago Mar. 5. 23 alleged accomplices had been arrested in the past 3½ mos. [See Vol. XI, p. 248H]

Frank Hopke, 63, shot himself fatally Mar. 20 in Tucson, Ariz. after killing his prospective son-in-law, Arthur W. Hudson, 26, and critically wounding his daughter, Rose, 20. Hopke had opposed their marriage.

Carl Alfred Eder, 16, of Irondequoit, N.Y., was sentenced Mar. 20 in San Diego, Calif. to 5 life terms (3 concurrent, 2 consecutive) for the Dec. 12, 1958 murder of Mrs. Lois Pendergast & her 4 children in El Cajon, Calif. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 412A3]

NEW BOOKS

Borstal Boy. By Brendan Behan. Irish playwright tells of his years in British reformatory for Irish terrorist bombing attempt. Feb. 23. (Knopf, 372 pp., $4.50)†

The Big Bankroll: The Life and Times of Arnold Rothstein. By Leo Katcher. Biog. of 1920s mobster who applied big business methods to crime. Feb. 14. (Harper, 369 pp., $5)†

Eight Days. By Gabriel Fielding. English prison doctor involved with odd characters in North African town. Feb. 25. (Morrow, 370 pp., $4.50)*

Errand at Shadow Creek. By Geoffrey Cotterell. Englishman emigrates to Australia in search of fortune & wealthy wife. Feb. 25. (Lippincott, 255 pp., $3.95)*

Fandango Rock. By John Masters. Northern Spanish town is setting of love affair between Spanish nobleman & daughter of USAF base cmndr. Feb. 18. (Harpers, 371 pp., $4.50)*

The Fig Tree. By Aubrey Menen. Humorous novel about moral responsibility of scientists for results of their achievements. Mar. 9. (Scribners, 192 pp., $3.50)*

Five Ideas that Change The World. By Barbara Ward. Lectures by British political writer delivered at opening of Ghana's University College. About nationalism, industrialism, colonialism, communism, internationalism. Feb. 24. (Norton, 188 pp., $375)†

Flying Tiger: Chennault of China. By (Brig. Gen.) Robert Lee Scott Jr. Wartime remembrance of late Gen. Claire Lee Chennault by man who fought under him. Mar. 19. (Doubleday, 285 pp., $3.95) [Set Vol. XVIII, p. 248B1]†

Friends and Enemies. What I Learned in Russia. By Adlai E. Stevenson. Ex-Presidential candidate sees dedication of Russian people as challenge to free world. Mar. 18. (Harper, 102 pp., $2.95)†

The Gold of Troy. The Story of Heinrich Schliemann and the Buried Cities of Ancient Greece. By Robert Payne. Biog. of German archeologist who discovered & excavated ancient Troy. Feb. 19. (Funk & Wagnalls, 273 pp., $3.75)†

Henderson the Rain King. By Saul Bellow. Bored American millionaire goes to Africa for soul searching, becomes tribal comic-hero. Feb. 23. (Viking, 341 pp., $4.50)*

Johnson and Boswell. The Story of Their Lives. By Hesketh Pearson. Joint biog. of 18th century English literary figures. Feb. 4. (Harpers, 390 pp., $5.50)†

The Leaf and the Flame. By Margaret Parton. Personal report on India by ex-N.Y. Herald Tribune correspondent. Mar. 16. (Knopf, 277 pp., $3.95)†

Mountolive. By Lawrence Durrell. About love, depravity & British foreign service in Egypt during last days of King Farouk's reign. Mar. 23. Book-of-the-Month Club choice. (Dutton, 318 pp., $3.95)*

My Caravaggio Style. By Doris Langley Moore. Humorous novel dealing with literary forgery. Mar. 11. (Lippincott, 216 pp., $3.75)*

My Russian Journey. By Santha Rama Rau. Account by Indian-born writer of trip she made with husband Faubion Bowers to USSR. Feb. 25. (Harpers, 300 pp., $4.50)†

The Return. By Herbert Mitgang. American geologist returns to Palermo, where he had served as GI, finds old love. Mar. 17. (Simon & Schuster, 242 pp., $3.50)*

Sight and Insight. By Alexander Eliot. Essays urging that art be restored to "context of human life," not be kept as "a world apart." Mar. 20. (McDowell, Obolensky, 196 pp., $3.50)†

Spinster. By Sylvia Ashton-Warner. Gifted New Zealand teacher of Maori children recovers from near mental collapse. Mar. 16. (Simon & Schuster, 242 pp., $3.75)†

The Trial of Dr. Adams. By Sybille Bedford. Moment-by-moment account of 1957 trial in which John Bodkin Adams was acquitted of murder of elderly patient. Feb. 27. (Simon & Schuster, 245 pp., $3.75) [See Vol. XVII, p. 372G2]

*Fiction †Non-fiction